The Only Bear in Africa Protected From Time Immemerial-Made Nevertheless to Supply Food and Raiment -Killed With Elaborate Apologies.

If Mr. Roosevelt has any ambition to and bears when he is on his African ex-

the Atlas Mountains.

But wild and undiscovered as the region is and ideal as it must be for a hunt the President's ambition would have to stop short of shooting. The bear of Morocco is not by any means of such a noble character as to tempt the hunter, and in a catalogue of typical bruins or teddies he would not count. But among the mountain people, known commonly as the Berbers but ethnographically as the Shelluhs, that dirty yellowish vege.

ss "sir," and nothing more respectful can be imagined than the terms in which the savage of "the China of the West" addresses the dead beast after a change in its dietary from vegetables and honey to a sheep or a child has made it desirable to pronounce its doom. In the most abject manner the death is deplored, and it is only when the offence is of a very serious character that such an execution takes place among the tribesmen After having committed that which is reckoned as little less than a heinous of his life by a name which is singularly opprobrious and means not "the man From the Journal of the American Asiatic who killed a bear" but "the wretch who said 'sir' to the dead."

promising resentment against any out- growing population. siders who kill bears. Although there

In former times when Morocco was kill bears were marked for assassination. In the tenth century, with the Arab power oligarchical power were hardly resented until the Fatimites began to destroy the bears, when the powerful Shelluh tribe of Ketama arose and overcame the Arabs. putting to an end their empire in north Africa.

Always offence against the bears is deadly. Time and again clashes between the Moorish authorities and the aborigines have started over the wanton destruction of these animals.

In 1682 when the Sultan of Morocco wanted to make Charles II. of England a present he sent two lions and took occasion to ingratiate himself with the hillmen by the ostentatious declaration that while the English monarch might have preferred bears, "as he could eat them." he had considered it best to forbear in favor of the lions As late as last century in the reign of Abd er Rahman. that chieftain in the midst of his troubles with Spain had only to describe himself to the tribes as "protector of the bears" to have their hearty cooperation.

not to be thought of for a moment, and while the American hunter may get as broad license in other regions as he cares to ask for there would be no use in having any intentions against the pet of the Shelluhs. Pet it is, to be called, rather

To say that the Shelluhs reverence the bear would be incorrect, but to say that they have respect for it above all other animals would not be exaggeration. While not reckoned as a wild beast, still it is not domesticated in the usual sense

f the word. Travellers on the roads in the interior raveliers on the roads in the interior tell of meeting the great creatures or of seeing them asleep in the sun. Unless they are enraged they are not ferocious. Provoked to fury the bear destroys domestic animals, houses, plantations and even the people themselves.

Left alone, it eats its fill of honey, fruits and vegetables and enjoys a dolce far niente existence in its native wilds. Every Shelluh mother to every son urges.

lar hente existence in its native wilds. Every Shelluh mother to every son urges kindness to the bear, and at the obsequies of a Shelluh nothing is said to be more touching than the wail which recites that the deceased was "dutiful to his mother as one who is good to the bears."

Nevertheless and in spite of all this superstition the Shelluh makes a virtue of bear killing. While the protective injunction is emphatic and while the demunications against "murderers of bears"

junction is emphasic and while the demandations against "murderers of bears" never lack strength, still the bear supplies the people of the hills with food plies the people of the hills with room plies the people of the hills with room and raiment. It is not hunted, however, and raiment. It is not hunted, however, it to yield and when the time comes for it to yield its skin, its round steaks and its oil the full sized apology for the execution

Toward the end of winter the Shulluhs isit the rocks where the animals hibernate and have no difficulty in selecting young bears, the cubs of the previous summer. When a cub is brought home the wife of the owner takes it in charge and it is fed on green stuff and fish. At first it is allowed to run about the house freely, but as it increases in size it is placed in a cage and surfeited. No trishman ever took more delight in fattening his pig than that, Shulluh woman in stuffing that beast.

Along in September or October it is dedided that the prisoner has become dan ing centre of university life

dided that the prisoner has become dan-gerous, and that the welfare of the family requires its death. For an entire day it

no knowing as to how long the cage will

The owner prostrates himself and asks the animal's pardon for that which he is about to do, pleading that for months he has showered favors on it, and that now in sheer ingratitude it has killed a sheep and that there is no choice but to slay it. For this act, which is forced on him by inevitable necessity, he prays for the victim's forgive-ness.

The bear having finished the sheep gives

is placed on a mat, food and drink are placed before it and ornaments of various kinds are put in the ears and mouth, the body being cut up in such a manner that the hide remains attached to the head. As soon as the animal has been dressed the women retire and the three butchers

As soon as the animal has been dressed the women retire and the three butchers present the head of the house with a wooden cup of the blood and a piece of the raw liver. Sipping the blood and tasting of the bit of viscera he spits it out and pretends to be nauseated. Each guest follows suit.

Then the women reappear with vessels of an alcoholic beverage which is described pedition he will have to make some change in his plans. In the parts of the Dark Continent which he contemplates visiting the bear is altogether unknown.

The single representative of the Ursus family found in Africa occurs in the sorthwest corner of the continent, among cured and the head, stuffed with charms,

the Shelluhs, that dirty yellowish vege-tarian is an object of superstitious rev-erence and it is never killed without an apology to the animal for the necessity which led to its death.

In the Shelluh language it is addressed

The bear of the hills!

Another curious thing relates to death on the day of the bear is killed there is a death among the relatives of the family or in the neighborhood the green bear skin is claimed to wrap the corpse.

Upon this the unromantic Moors have

another saying about the eagle's wings developing claws when the tomb shows the bearskin. Theoretically a cere cloth, it never fills that purpose. The friends or family of the deceased use it.

In the last ten or fifteen years the bear fastivals have not been as common as In the last ten or fifteen years the bear festivals have not been as common as formerly. This is not because of any change in superstition, but as the individual who gives the feast is obliged to invite freely and supply the beverage, psacke, in unlimited quantities a valid excuse is on the score of expense.

SIBERIA HAS GREAT FUTURE. crime] the offender is known for the rest Its Soil Rich and It Has Vast Timber and

Association. The vast area of Siberia is as yet Manifestly the Shellubs, with this scarcely touched commercially, when peculiar respect for the animal among we consider the richness and capability themselves, entertain the most uncom- of production of its soil and its constantly

In 1900 it was estimated that out of a is nothing that would go to show that total of 19,727,000 acres of cultivated land they regard the bear as sacred in any 11,625,000 acres were under crops in Sisuch sense as the bull, alligator or snakes beria. Crops greatly fluctuate in Siberia; have been or are regarded by heathen people, the superstition is indelible. times that of a bad one.

Siberia's exports of dairy products Mauretania and in the medieval period are rapidly increasing and have a most when the Berbers opposed obstinate promising future. In 1898 4,000 buckets resistance to Islam the soldiers of both of butter, each containing thirty-six Bronzed and bearded faces thoughtful, lighted by Belisarius and Okba who ventured to pounds, were sent as an experiment to the London market; 30,000 buckets of butter a week were sent thither in 1901. at its height, oppression, cruelty and The pasturage in this butter producing region, which lies chiefly in the district of Tomsk, is so good that there is 7 per cent. of butter fat in the milk.

In 1902 a Danish firm was the first to export saited beef, mutton and pork from Siberia to London. Its success showed that Siberian mutton was good enough to compete with the best Icelandic mutton and may in future become an important factor in the meat markets of western

Europe. In 1902 the first canning establishment in Asiatic Russia was opened at Omsk. Exports of hides and skins from Siberia increased from 2,800 tons in 1899 to 5,200 tons in 1902. More than 1,600 tons of Siberian eggs are exported annually, many of them finding their way to the London market.

The fisheries of Siberia are very important. The River Amur is especially rich in salmon. The amount of preserved fish exported from Siberia grew from 640 tons in 1899 to 2,000 tons in 1902. The high Obviously to hunt bears in the Atlas is price of salt and tin plate and the lack of skilled knowledge are retarding the Siberian canned fish industry.

Siberia is yielding ever increasing quantities of timber. On January 1, 1906, the State forests of Russia in Asia covered 650,687,497 acres. The timber industry has scarcely begun to be developed in Siberia.

Mining has the greatest future of any Siberian industry. Gold in placers is the chief mineral product at present. No statistics as to the amount of gold pro-duced in Siberia can be obtained, as the figures are contained in the total output of the Russian Empire.

of the Russian Empire.

The average annual production of pig iron in the Ural and Siberia (separate statistics for Siberia not given) from 1902 to 1906, inclusive, was 657,440 tons. The Siberian output of coal, chiefly from the province of Akmolinsk, rose from 660,770 tons in 1902 to 1,325,400 tons in 1905. Copper is mined in small quantities. More and more foreign capital is becoming insted in the mineral wealth of Siberia and American miners are prospecting in those parts of the Primorskaya, opposite and near Alaska.

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES. Paris Leads in Number of Students-Ber-IIn Comes Next.

Europe has now 125 universities, with a total student body of 228,721. Next to Paris and Berlin come in point of attendance Budapest (6,551), Vienna (6,205), Moscow (5,860), Madrid (5,196), Naples (4,918), St. Petersburg (4,652).

The cost of maintaining the nine universities of Prussia has increased from 1860 to 1908 from \$9,850,000 to \$40,080,000 or an increase of \$15 per cent. for regular expenses, says the Independent. In addition new buildings and the like have cost a further \$24,020,000, Berlin alone

Berlin is fast becoming for Germany what Paris is for France, the overwhelming centre of university life. In addition to its 8,220 matriculated students, about seven thousand others are permitted s made to fast, and then a test of its ferog- to attend lectures, making a total of only a thousand less than the reports claim for

A sheep is introduced into the cage, and proof of the dangerous character of the animal is furnished. The sheep is devoured in the presence of the owner and a party of his friends, and the verdict is pronounced that if the bear was loose it would be dangerous, and there can be no knowing as to how long the care will dents. Leipsic 4,341, Bonn 3,209, while In general the universities in the large dents, Leipsic 4,341, Bonn 3,209, while the smaller university towns report no

tim's forgive-ness.

The bear, having finished the sheep, gives no indication that it is not of a forgiving nature. The owner, however, remains prostrate, and the women and girls of the household gather about the cage and dance while waiting for a response to the prayer. There is no doubt permitted as to this pardon, for in a few minutes three young men enter the enclosure and rope the animal, strangling it to death.

As it ceases to struggle the owner is up with alacrity, and speaking to the carcass as "sir" asks that his forgiveness be complete! The dance of the women ceases. All the company sit down and watch the young men as they dress the body.

The blood is collected in vessels, and

POEMS WORTH READING.

What if the Argive kings are dust, And centuries of salt encrust The curied hulks of Salamisi

Still from each deed on land or main Worthy to win a hero's wage, Sprung of that Grecian heritage. What if the columns broken lie That once Mycene's walls upbore

And open now to wind and aks The temples on each vineciad shore? Yet in those spring swept Attle ways, On every ruln crowned hill, Bred of those golden yesterdays The soul of beauty lingers still,

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

A Timely Ballad. On sealing wax and kings The talk perhaps will veer, Falls strangely on your ear. Connection is not iclear? Don't knit your brows or squint, The meaning will appear, It is the Christmas hint.

On Wall Street, stocks and things You may discourse with cheer, At bulls and bears take flings, Your wife with cunning queer To Persian lamb will steer; But realize with fear It is the Christmas hint.

Sometimes 'tis sprouting wings, Or pointed silence brings To mind the object dear You quickly catch a glint, It does not take a seer, It is the Christmas hint.

Mere Man, the time draws near. You'd better get your mint; What comes to close the year? It is the Christmas hint. MCLANDBURGH WITSON

A Pilgrim. As onward o'er life's tortuous road I plod my way and bear my load To gain some goal of high desire By no false glamour on me shed Let my adventurous feet be led, But guided, though at times they tire,

To gain some goal of high desire! Until for me the final sun Outshines my pilgrim path upon, Still be my aim, till light expire. To gain some goal of high desire! CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The Voice From Home. e sticks it in the camp kit; someone hope ful, someone young (Let us praise the Youth who travel with the crew!).
Some one finds it, jarred and jumbled, and it's sometimes shy a lung.
While its voice is rather limpish and askew.

the silence of the forest, rifles stacked and the dying glow.
old Death, of long acquaintance, browsing somewhere in the brush—
Comes a squeaky, squawky, squealing elbowing

Urup! Urup! Br-r-r-r! 'Stars and Stripes-'ever' Played by Sousa's band—Urup! Br-r!
For the bz-z-z-urup-phonograph.
Ta-ta-ra-ra-boom-ta-ratty-'zt-tat!"

grinding, gritty galloping, a grumbling at the It speaks of seas and cities and of teeming quays and boats. Then changing to another tune and mumbling all

the vowels
It vomits words that bring a sob into unwilling The slimy silence slides away; the campfire fader from view; The forest dark is lighted and old Death himself slips through.
voice metallic jangles on; the thoughtful

faces yearn, While the yawping box leers spiteful as the feeble records turn. "Blup-blup-br-r-r-blong-Rhore-Sung by the Queen City-br-r-quartetie-For the bz-z-z-urup-phonograph.
Tr-r-r-The night winds are whispering-blong-

Some one sighs a trifle wistful; someone hopeful, someone young; Some one hums in nervous cadence as a dare. tion stung.

While the halting needle picks a silly air. The vast coniferous forest zone of In the silence of the forest, rifles stacked and Growls the gibing voice metallic of the things we used to know. Oh, it speaks of home and dances; of the jangling city's stir-And it brings us in the hushes quiet, holy thoughts

> Brar-re-blung! Brar-Forgotten! Miss Hilda-br-r-urup-Jones For the bz-z-z-zblong-phonograph. If a wild wish-blong-be-r-to see and to-bz-g-z!" ALPRED DAMON RUNYON.

The Emptied World. I loved you so, no day, no hour You did not fill! Before the flower You went. You were the bud's pale dream; And in the flower you bloomed supreme. You were all times; and every place Where Beauty was—was but your face! I loved you so, your voice I heard Or waters murmuring afar, Or whispered sweets the evening star Draws forth from all the dreaming world Of folded nest and bee flower furled— Draws forth from all the dream

I loved you so! I love you so, that hours and days No longer are, save as a maze
Through which, as through the solid night,
I push to find some point of light! Nor differing seasons longer are, Nor bud, nor flower, nor even-star, Nor answering twilight, nor sweet sound Of tide called waters seaward bound. I love you so, that Everywhere Is empty of you-earth and air! . . . And yet though you are all withdrawn-And yet though you are dead and gone, I love you so!

EDITH M. THOMAS. In the Hurly-Burly.

In the Hurly-Burly.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.
I gotta stand een Walla Street,
But beer'ness don'ta pay,
For no wan here got time for eat;
So I gon' mova' way.
Grand, reecha men dey hurry past
Een sunshine, een da rain,
An', oh, dey go so fast, so fast,
Eet geeve my heada pain.
I gotta fines' fruit for sai
You findin' anywhere,
But steell I mighta jus' as wal
Be dead fur w'at dey care.
Ees only wan theeng here I love—
Dose birds dat feed een street;
I s'pose you mebbe call dem 'dove'—
Kh? "Peegeon?" Yes, dat's eet.
All day dey fly about my stand
An' som' of dem I mak'

All day dey fly about my stand
An' som' of dem I mak'
For justa seet upon my hand
An' eeta nut an' cak'.
But steell da 'Mericans go by
An' nevva look at me.
Dey got so sirange look een da eye;
I wondra w'at dey see.
Wance only was dere wan so good
An' kind to stop een street
An' throw dose pretta birds som' food
An' wait for watch dem eat.
"Ah! here," I theenk, "ees granda man,"
But pretta soon I see
Ees justa drunka 'Merican—
So drunk as he can be,
So I am seeck weeth Walla Street,
For beez ness don'ta pay;
Ees no wan here got time for eat,
So I gon' mova 'way.
T. A. Dai

T. A. DALT. The Rainbow. When tempests have ravaged And beaten us bare, We welcome the rainbow Surpassingly fair; And yet as a promise

Of skies that are bright

The Taft smile, we notice,

Eclipses it quite. The rainbow's construction Is more like a frown; How can it keep smiling With corners turned down? 'Tis in the east only The Taft smile beams also For west, south and north

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. The phrase is a familiar one, "to be in the black book"; what is known of its origin? Is snything incom of a particular black book which carried the sense of disfavor or worse, as the phrase commonly denotes?

One black book in history is sufficiently malevelent to serve as the source of the phrase, the Black Book of the Admiralty. Our best account is contained in Barrow's "Eventful History of the Mutiny of the Bounty." "The laws of Oleson," he says, "which were composed under the imme-diate direction of our Richard I, and became the common usage among maritime States who vessels passed through British sess, are conceived in a spirit of the most barbarous crueity." To this he subjoins the footnote: "These laws are ontained in an ancient authentic book called the Black Book of the Admiralty, in which all things therein comprehended are engrossed on veilum in an ancient character, which has been from time to time kept in the registry of the High Court of Admiralty for the use of the Judges. When Mr. Luders made inquiry at the office in Doctors' Commons in 1808 he was informed by the proper officers then that they had never seen such a book and knew nothing of it nor where to find it. The fact is the book in question was put into Lord Thurlow's hands when Attorney-General and never returned. There is a copy of it in the Admiralty." As Barrow was secretary to the Lords Commissioner he writes with au-

Since his book is not readily accessible it will not be found tedious to continue his remarks from the point where they were interrupted by the footnote.

"Thus, if a poor pilot through ignorance lost the vessel he was either required to make full satisfaction to the merchant for damages sus-tained or to lose his head. In the case of wreeks, when the lord of the coast (something like our present Vice-Admiral) should be found to be in league with the pilots and run the ship on the league with the pilots and run the ship on the rocks in order to get salvage, the lord, the salvers and all concerned are declared to be accused and excommunicated and punished as thieves and robbers and the pilot condemned to be hanged upon a high gibbet, which is to abide and remain to succeeding ages on the place where erected as a visible caution to other ships salling thereby. Nor was the fate of the lord of the coast less every—his property was to be confiscated and severe—his property was to be confiscated and himself fastened to a post in the midst of his own were all to be burned together; the walls emolished and the spot on which it stood be converted into a market place for the sale only of hogs and swine to all posterity. These and many

other barbarous usages were transferred into the institutions of Wisby, which formed the jus mercatorum for a long period and in which great care was taken for the security of ships against their crews. Among other articles are the following: Whoever draws a sword upon the master of a vessel or wilfully faitifies the compass Whoever behaves riotously shall be punished by being keelhauled. Whoever is guilty of rebeing keelhauled. Whoever is guilty of re-beilion (or mutiny) shall be thrown overboard. For the suppression of piracy the Portuguese in their early intercourse with India had a sum-mary punishment and accompanied it with a terrible example to deter others from the commission of the crime. Whenever they took a carried away the sails, rudder and everything that was valuable in the ship and left her to be

the carcasses of the criminals dangling from the yards, a horrid object of terror to all who might A bets B that the following reads correctly: "They say that you are decetful the while." It all hinges on "the while," two words that Beays should be used in the past, not the present leuse, and says if it reads: "They say that you were deceitful the while" it would be correct. Please answer and decide for us. James H. Wallace.

That "the while" may qualify one tense and not another is a nicety for which there is no war-rant in our language. Here's Spenser using it with the present:

"The whiles with hollow throates The choristers the Joyous antheme sing."

And Chaucer with the past: "Do the body speke so Right as hit woned was to do The whyles that it was on lyve!" And Shakespeare with the future:

"If you'll sit down
I'll bear your logs the while." Referring to the world's ruthless waste of coal, oil, timber, &c., the query arises as to what becomes of the products of this great combustion. The carbon dioxide (OO2) produced by the union of atmospheric oxygen with the carbon of these fuels is discharged into the sir. After that what becomes of it! Is it all or only in part reabsorbed in promoting new vegetable growth which future generations may use again as fuel? Nature tends to establish always an equilibrium; I would like to know just how in such a case it does it.

istry the view is held that one portion of thi on dioxide settles through the air and come

Of what nature was the old entertainment known as the Mischianza, to which reference was made in accounts of the recent Philadelphia celebration?

It took place May 18, 1778, during the British occupation of Philadelphia, and was a parting entertainment in honor of Sir William Howe, who had just turned over the command to Sir Henry Clinton and was about to return to England. The place of the festivities was Walnut Grove. estate of Thomas Wharton, in Southwark For twelve hours event followed event, a regatta, a chivairic tournament between the Knights of the Blended Rose and the Knights of the Burning Mountain, a dance and a dinner in conclusion The chief director of the festivities was André and his account of the day of joy has been pre served in his life by Sargent.

Do you consider it poor Fnglish to elide the "h" in phrases like "know him"? To say "know him" requires a complete stoppage of the vocal cords and a new start; yet to say "know'im seems a bit slovenly. One doesn't want to be that and yet does one want to break speech up into chunks in order to speak correctly? A. B. Chunks or not, the proper aspiration of the "h" is safeguarded in American speech quite as much as it is permitted in England to become a breath-

ing so faint as to be always at the vanishing point variation and since we are preserving in this, as in as many other details of the language, the historic usage the due recognition of the aspirate seems well worth while.

Limerick-The origin of this name in designation of a particular form of metrical composition eludes the most diligent search. It has been suggested that it arose from a song once popular at Oxford which had Limerick town for its subordinate theme and was written in this meter. Another suggestion is that it is a convenient cor-ruption of the designation "Lear's lyries." the form certainly having first obtained wide currence; through the nonsense verses of that poet; but no transition form has been cited in support of this contention and no proof has been offered of the supposed to have been corrupted.

In order to settle a dispute on a grammatical point, kindly state whether in answering a letter regarding, say, Smith, Brown, Jones and others on one subject it is proper to say in reply, "Contents of same have been noted," or should the correct expression be "Contents of same has been noted."

The word is plural in form, plural in sense and must have a verb in the plural. The plural is so much the more frequently used that it may have escaped notice that content may be used in the singular as well in the same sense.

Of the three political parties, Whigs, Wide-awakes and Know Nothings, which came first? J. H. W.

The Whigs, an old name in abevance from the close of the Revolution, returned to American politics in 1834 and as a party entered the campaign of 1836. The Know Nothings were active paign of 1839. The know Nothings were active after 1832 as the successor of the American or Nativist party, which had some strength a decade earlier. The Wideawakes were a section of the Republican party organized in 1869 to promote the election of Lincoln.

Will some reader kindly give the words of an old song, heard over fifty years ago, the tune of which still lingers in my memory, the lines of the verses beginning thus: "Four and twenty fiddlers, all in a row." Second verse, "Four and twenty cobblers, all in a row." and all the succeeding verses beginning with "Four and twenty," naming different trades and avocations, every succeeding verse repeating the action of the preceding verses, ending with. "For 'tis my lady's holiday, therefore let us be merry."

J. C. Lewis.

I am looking for a copy of old verses describing the coming of Louise de la Vallière to a convent: "I think I hear a knocking
At the convent's outer gate;
Is it possible a penitent
Can be wandering so late?"

I return thanks to Louise S. Hasbrouck and Thomas J. Bishop for copies of verses sent through this valuable column. ELLEN STUART PATTERSON. I should like to know if there ever was an Amits street in New York city, and if so, where it was located. What is the name of the street at the present time? INVING K. TATLOB. It was the original name of West Third street,

and was in its time a place of fashionable resi-

POLITICAL NOTES.

ablicans say that they do not see how it is possible for Representative Theodore E. Burton or any Republican who lives in the northern part of the State to succeed Senator Foraker. They point out that Buckeye Republicans are more or less committed to geographical lines and they comes from the northern part of the State while Senator Foraker comes from the southern part, and add that if Senator Foraker is to be displaced he must have for a successor a Republican from the southern part of the State. At present the only southern Ohio Republican who is a candidate for Senator Foraker's place is Charles

P. Taft, stepbrother of the President-elect. Senator Dick's term expires two years from March next, and it is believed from March next, and it is believed that Representative Burton and his friends will make a fight to seat Burton in Dick's place in the United States Senate; and yet should ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick not be made Secretary of the Treasury, as some Re-publicans now suggest, Mr. Herrick may turn up as a candidate for Senator Dick's seat.

Bryan's idea of keeping himself in the limelight, his friends say, is based upon a public utterance he made in New York city last summer: "My political prominence has been my chief asset," that is, his political prominence has been his chief asset as a moneymaker, as a lecturer and asset as a moneymaker, as a lecturer and writer for periodicals and as chief booster for his weekly newspaper the Commoner. He is the first candidate for the Presidency since the foundation of the Government who has made a fortune as a political candidate. Other candidates have been called upon to spend nearly a fortune in being nominated, not to speak of the expenses of an election. It has been just the other of an election. It has been just the other way with Bryan, and if he hasn't been a business man with practical business no tions then there is a mistake somewhere.

It is stated that Secretary foot recommended the appointment of George S. Terry of the Union League Club to be Assistant Treasurer in place of Hamilton Fish. So many Republicans have claimed the distinction of calling President Roose-velt's attention to Mr. Terry's capabilities that the real force behind the appointment, Secretary Root, has been rather overlooked.

President Roosevelt's comment after election day, "If I had been running I would have carried Georgia," does not jibe with he fact that Taft carried twenty-six counties in the State and gained 17,000 votes

Since election day there has been coniderable interest in the political fortunes of those who made up the Armstrong insurance investigating committee. All of them to the effect that all the members of this committee were either not renominated or defeated at the polls, either as Asinvestigation, are as follows:

William W. Armstrong was not renominated, and Gov. Hughes's friends say that he Governor is not to appoint him Superintendent of Insurance in Otto Kelsey's William J. Tully was not renominated.

chiefly because of the opposition of Representative J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Tully \$12,000 place as counsel to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Daniel J. Riordan has just been elected

o Congress.

James T. Rogers was turned down for renomination by Senator Hinman and his friends, including Col. George W. Dunn. Robert Lynn Cox retired voluntarily from the Assembly two years ago to take a sre lost.

Life Insurance Presidents.

Assemblyman William W. Wemple was lected to the Senate, but was defeated for reelection this fall. Ezra P. Prentice retired from the As-

friend Richard Croker returns to New York carbon dioxide settles through the air and comes to carth and that another portion in the presto carth and that another portion in the presence of atmospheric moisture turns into some one of the hydrocarbons and then is brought to one of the hydrocarbons and then is brought to earth by rain and snow and thence proceeds to in the face of the fact that Croker has no in the face of the fact that Croker has no cards and peg them. places to hand out, is not to put himself

> Many New York ofty Democrats are squeal ing over the new registration law which the Republicans have thrust upon the city. Other Democrats have no sympathy at all with their complaining fellows for the reason that at Albany for a decade numerous Democratic Senators and Assemblymen have on many occasions voted with the Republicans on measures which these Republicans desired, but the record does not show where the Republicans have re-ciprocated. On the contrary the Democratic support of Republican measures it is insisted, has merely strengthened the hands of the Republicans at Albany and these Republicans have ruthlessly their power to cripple the Democratic city

of New York. The Republicans have a free hand as to registration matters in the country districts the State, and from time immemorial it has been the opinion that a restrictive registration law was more necessary in these country districts of the State than in New York city. However, when you ask Democratic legislators why they join hands with the Republicans in passing Republi-can measures they reply, "Oh, I voted for that bill," or "I voted for this bill just to please Senator So-and-So or Assemblyman Thing-um-bob, who are good fellows even if they are Republicans."

Ever since Senator Platt and his Legis-lature passed the Greater New York bill t has been the dream of Republican Governors and their associates to make New York city as solidly Republican as Philadelphia, and Democratic critics declare that the Republicans are in a fair way to accomplish that purpose, and that much of the work has been aided by Democratic legis-lators voting with Republicans on measures of vital importance to the Republican organization simply because the Republicans were good fellows.

There has been comment because New York State Republicans have journeyed to Hot Springs without an invitation from the President-elect. Some of these R. licans have gone to Hot Springs and foisted themselves upon Judge Taft. The politiby men competent to speak requires William L. Ward nor Timothy L. Woodruff, nor any other New York Republican, even of pronounced organization leanings, should turn up at Hot Springs without a previous invitation from the President-elect.

"I don't believe," said a veteran New York city Democrat, "that the Democratic city leaders, Murphy or McCarren or their friends, who will doubtless control the city convention next year, will have the political sense to nominate for Mayor a Democrat like Representative William Sulzer. If Sulzer had been nominated for Governor in 1906 he would have been elected. Some people have thought it politically fashion-able to smile when Sulzer's name is mentioned, but for all that Sulzer has in him a great many qualifications which do not ap-pear on the surface. He would win hands down if nominated for Mayor next year. He isn't Murphy's man or McCarren's man. He'd be an upright Mayor, but he wouldn't be under the domination of Murphy or McCarren or anybody else."

> Safety in Numbers. From the Bohemian.

Celestine-And has Mr. Pryor's church uch a small congregation? Hilda—Yes, indeed. Every time he says "Dearly beloved" you feel as if you had received a proposal. SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Bridge, B. M. S. says: The dealer are the conventional one in another Auction Bridge. H. M. S. says: The dealer ofters the conventional one is speeds. Second man says one in hearts, third man one in no trumps, doubled by fourth man. In order to pull his partner out the dealer bids two in dismonds. Second and third man pass, and the fourth man bids two in no trumps. The dealer objects to this as the no trump was bid by an opponent in the first place. The fourth man insists that the highest bid must be played and that his bid is two in no trumps no matter who has bid, or what was bid, before him.

The fixed must be played on.

The kend must be played as a no trumper it is not the fault of the fourth man that his adversary offered to play no trumps first; but he was lucky that the dealer shifted. Had the hand been played as a doubled no trumper the fourth man would have scored nothing but peralties in the honor column. If he had a first class no trumper he should have bid two in no trumps in the first place instead of doubling, as that would entitle him to score toward game, and would also allow him to play the combined hands, an advantage that he would not have

Bridge. W. H. C. says: The player on the clealer's right leads a spade, hearts being trumps. The dealer trumps it. Third hand follows suit. Dummy also a club. Dummy asks and the iceler finds he has a spade. Third hand does not take back his card, but the dealer insist that immy can amend his play and trump the trick, as dummy has no spades. The adversaries object.

As dummy has been led into error by the dealer's mistake it is clear that dummy can amend his play and trump the trick. Law 69 distinctly says that if a player correct a revoke "any" player or players who follow him may withdraw their cards and substitute others. That the dealer manages the play of the dummy hand does not militate against dummy's being considered as an individual player.

E. W. F. says: Playing the heart convention the player on the dealer's right doubles a no trumper without waiting to be asked. The dealer declines to let the double stand. As a matter of ethics or of etiquette is there any objection to the leader playing a heart?

What is to prevent it? The double by third hand was made with the full knowledge that it would prompt a heart lead, and it is penalty enough for speaking too hastily to be obliged to forego the double value of the tricks without being prevented from getting the right suit led as well. The dealer exacts his penalty by insistas well. The dealer exacts his penalty by insist-ing that the no trump tricks shall remain at twelve each. He would be exacting a double penalty if he could also prevent the lead of

E. G. D. says: A—B play against Y—Z. Z is the dealer and has taken in nine tricks when B finds she is a card short. It is then found that dummy has a card too many. B throws down her cards and claims a misdeal and no score. The dealer insists that as B did not discover the error until so late in the hand the deal stands.

It is a misdeal and the hand is void, as two players have a wrong number of cards, and dummy must have had more than thirteen in the first place.

G. S. L. says: A makes three revokes in one hand. B says the penalty is three tricks for each, but A bets that it is three for the first revoke and one for each of the others.

Three tricks for each revoke is right, if the side in error has enough tricks to pay the penalty.

If not, take all it has. In diplicate whist there is a law to the effect that the first revoke shall be the only one for which the full penalty is exacted and that other revokes by the same side in the same hand shall be penalized only one trick each. Probably that is what A is thinking of.

Cassino. B. M. says: On the table is an ace when A plays a seven. B puts a deuce on the seven and calls it nine. Can A put the ace on the board on the nine build and take it in with a ten!

No. Cards cannot be taken from the table to increase a build made by another player. If A has an ace in his hand he can make the nine into esentative J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Tully a ten but he cannot use the one on the table. Signed as Senator last summer to take a The object of this rule is to give the other player an equal chance to win his ewn build after it

Cribbage. B. S. says: A deals and the starter is a jack, but A does not peg the two points for his heels until the last card is played and just before counting his hand and crib. B bets that the two points are lost by the delay. B is right. If the two points for his heels are not scored before the dealer plays a card they

M. R. W. says: Playing four hand, the cards fall 6, 7, 8, 8. B bets that this is a double run for the player that played the last eight, worth six holes and a pair.

There are no double runs made in play. All

that B can peg is the pair of eights. John McKeown retired voluntarily to accept a political place in Brooklyn.

"You may talk about bosses until you're black in the face," said former Fire Commissioner John Scannell at the Hoffman House the other night, "but here our old find the last the last the last the last a right to draw a card from the crib, as he knows what he had and what he put in. A will not permit the crib and B will not allow A to look through it either How is B to get back his card."

B does not get it back. The dealer pegs two

in any place where he can hand out political preferments, and I tell you it's a fine tribute to the man himself."

Euchre. S. J. D. says: Two playing, A deals. B picks up his hand and passes, so A takes it up. Then. B says he has six cards. Is it a misdeal? A claims two points. As B has not played to the first trick it is a nisdeal, but A is not entitled to any points. B

deals the next hand. Skat. E. M. J. says; The adversaries claim that the player has revoked and insist that the cards be taken back to the trick in which the revoke occurred as the player cannot make them schneider if the revoke is corrected. On searching the tricks it is found that there has been no revoke. In the meantime the adversaries have seen the play on those tricks and can avail themselves of the information in the play of the remaining tricks. Is there no remedy for this?

The laws do not provide for any such contingencies at present. The whole subject of the gencles at present. The whole subject of the revoke penalty at skat is under discu some new laws will probably be forthcoming this

Poker. R. C. says: Must the dealer wait until all have distarded for the draw before he helps any, or can the players discard when their turn comes?

The strict rules of the game require the dealer to see that each player discards as many cards as he asks for, but human nature is too for it, and it is customary to help each play turn, no matter when he discarded.

C. W. says: Must a player accept a card faced He cannot take it. It is thrown into the dead-wood, to be replaced after all the others have

P. E. M. says: In the original deal A faces

B. A. M. says: How do you figure that it is 414 to 1 against filling a fluth? There are nine cards of the sult that you do not hold and there are 47 cards among which not hold and there are 47 cards among which these & cards lie. Your chance of getting one of these 9 in a one card draw is therefore 9 in 47. or 38 to 9 against 11.

J. W. says: A bets and B calls him. A says "Kings up," and B says "That's good." An outsider says to B. "Why. you have three of a kind," where-upon B claims the pot.

B's hand shows for what it is worin if he will only lay it on the table and not talk about it. As to whether or not B gets the pot depends or whether A has already taken it in, or is still thinking about it. If A has taken it in, there is no pot to claim. If not, it is B's, unless A has also miscalled his hand, which happens sometimes.

K. M. C. says: Can a player who wants to split pair, after opening a jackpot, lay the card on ne side or must he also state that he is about to Neither. The opener of a jackpot must always place his discard under the ohips in the pool. He need not say anything about split-ting. When he splits his discard is there to show

whether he is going to split or not. Five Hundred. C. B. N. says: How many ards are there in the pack for this game? The pack varies with the number of players, so that the hands shall be equal. When three play forty-three cards, one of which is the joker, and the lowest card is the seven. When four play forty-three cards, the sixes, fives and two

fours being added to the thirty-three card pack Pinochie. J. F. says: In three hand A holds the four kings of different suits and five queens, one of which only is duplicated, the heart, spades being trumps. What is the meld worth and how do you count it?

240. If the 80 kings are laid down and three o 240. If the 80 kings are laid down and three of them married with the queens which are not duplicated you have one queen of hearts to marry the king that was not married when the 60 queens were melded. The extra queen enables you to comply with the rule requiring a fresh card from the hand for every additional meld, and after you have melded the regulation 220 for the four kings and queens, you have still a fresh card to lay down for the extra 20. ay down for the extra 20.

F. H. W. says: A is 990 up in two hand when he turns up the dix of tramps. He says that puts him out, but B insists that he must win a trick. B is wrong. The turned dix is scored at once, just like turning up a jack at seven up.

R. M. says: If in auction pinochie a player

helds enough to make good his hid and put him He must win a trick to make the mold good.

W. A. J. says: A bets that when you get to 1,000 in either two or three hand you are out. In bets it is necessary to take a trick after you get As soon as the player is 1,000 he is out, provided

trick?

G. W. W. says: In two hand at the und is to found that there are three cards in the stock. A has sixteen cards, B fifteen, when they come to draw. What should be done? If the irregularity which led to the stock being wrong cannot be detected the last card must not be drawn. The winner of the trick takes the top card and the loger of the trick takes the trump card. The other card is dead.

W. G. says: Near the end of the hand A whose trick and B draws a card. B calls out at enter. A beta that he cannot call out until he gots into the lead. A is wrong. B can call out at any time. Is he is right he is out; but if he is wrong he lesses the rame no matter what A's score may be.

S. A. says: In two hand if A has melded lib trumps and afterward gets another queen can be meld the forty? No. Not without another king as well.

PARTIALITY IN STATUES.

Bestonian Complains That Soldiers Get More Than Their Share. "Under my window in Boston was dedicated the other day a statue of Gen. Banks," writes Edwin D. Mead in the Outlook. "Still nearer my window is the great equestrian statue of Gen. Hooker. quite dwarfing the modest figures of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann further

back in the State House yard. "Now. I have a very considerable respect for Gen. Banks and Gen. Hooker but I cannot forget that there is no statut in Boston of Emerson or Lowell or Whittie or Longfellow, whom there is vastly higher reason, as there would be vastly greater benefit, for Boston to honor,

"There are statues of Gen. Glover and Col. Cass, of whose services not one re in a thousand could give the slightes account, but there is no memor

account, but there is no memorial of John Adams or John Quincy Adams, the two great Massachusetts Presidents of the United States.

"The streets and squares of Washington swarm with statues, but it is no exaggeration to say that three-quartam of them are of Generals and Admirals, and most of these men of whom even the high school boys of the city know but little. "There is next to nothing among tham to remind the visitor from Mars or from Maryland that the nation of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin—whose judgment of war and of the proper prominence of the soldier in their new republic is remembered by some of us—ever produced a poet or historian, a scholar or teacher, a painter or sculptor, a philosopher or philanthropist, a statesman or a man of science worthy of notice, or that up to date it really honors, enough to spend any money to show it, any vocation save the warrior's. It is the measure of our barbarism."

ASKED NOT TO GIVE TIPS. Notice to Guests Given at One Country

House in England.

the subject of tipping the servants at

As a contribution to the discus

country houses in England, one woman has sent to the London Times a copy of a notice which she said, she always placed on the dressing table of every visitor to her house. It is as follows: ABOLITION OF TIPS. The indoor and certain of the outdoor servants receive additions to their wages whenever there is any one staying at

and they are therefore forbidden to acc If any breach of this rule were known to have occurred, your hostess and host would find themselves in a situation of some difficulty, and the servants concerned would

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